Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT[1] (thousands)			PER CENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1984	May 1984	June 1984	May 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1832.1	1814.6	1735.6	1.0	5.6						
MANUFACTURING	371.8	363.5	345.5	2.3	7.6	390.26	388.33	9.66	9.66	40.4	40.2
Durable Goods	224.8	220.6	205.9	1.9	9.2	405.18	401.44	9.74	9.72	41.6	41.3
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	16.9	16.2	15.3	4.4	10.7	423.61	399.38	10.11	10.06	41.9	39.7
Stone, Clay and Glass	9.8	9.3	9.5	5.9	3.8	380.65	385.30	10.07	10.06	37.8	38.3
Primary Metals	6.2	6.0	5.4	2.7	13.9	378.22	377.58	9.07	8.99	41.7	42.0
Fabricated Metals	34.0	33.6	32.6	1.2	4.2	449.94	445.71	10.79	10.74	41.7	41.5
Nonelectrical Machinery	87.6	86.6	78.7	1.1	11.3	427.70	423.69	10.04	10.04	42.6	42.2
Electrical Machinery	29.1	28.4	26.1	2.4	11.3	330.48	327.65	8.10	8.09	40.8	40.5
Transportation Equipment	7.4	7.4	6.4	0.5	17.0	467.20	460.53	10.84	10.76	43.1	42.8
Other Durable Goods [2]	33.7	33.0	31.8	2.1	5.8	372.53	371.29	9.02	8.99	41.3	41.3
Nondurable Goods	147.0	142.9	139.6	2.8	5.3	370.15	371.32	9.54	9.57	38.8	38.8
Food and Kindred	45.7	43.5	44.2	5.0	3.3	320.42	325.56	8.41	8.59	38.1	37.9
Textile and Apparel	5.3	5.2	5.0	2.3	7.0	219.24	219.13	6.09	6.07	36.0	36.1
Paper and Allied	34.0	33.1	32.7	2.9	3.9	478.16	477.30	11.12	11.10	43.0	43.0
Printing and Publishing	39.6	39.3	36.3	0.8	9.1	369.36	368.08	10.26	10.14	36.0	36.3
Chemical and Petroleum	9.6	9.3	9.5	2.7	1.1	438.87	444.04	10.89	10.91	40.3	40.7
Rubber and Leather	12.8	12.6	11.9	1.8	7.2	319.02	316.34	8.18	8.07	39.0	39.2
NONMANUFACTURING	1460.3	1451.1	1390.1	0.6	5.1						
Mining and Quarrying	11.1	10.7	10.0	4.2	11.7	513.11	508.28	12.99	13.10	39.5	38.8
Metal Mining	8.7	8.6	7.7	1.6	13.4	538.32	532.51	13.91	13.94	38.7	38.2
Construction	77.1	69.0	66.2	11.7	16.5	530.32	558.38	14.45	14.93	36.7	37.4
Building	21.2	18.7	18.1	13.2	17.0	471.04	516.38	12.87	13.77	36.6	37.5
Highway and Heavy	15.1	12.2	13.1	23.5	15.0	488.67	504.81	12.53	12.78	39.0	39.5
Special Trades	40.8	38.0	34.9	7.2	16.8	576.74	597.84	16.11	16.29	35.8	36.7
Transportation	62.0	62.4	59.2	-0.6	4.8						
Railroads	10.3	10.3	11.1	0.1	-7.0	540.72	540.75	11.73	11.73	46.1	46.1
Trucking and Warehousing	25.1	24.5	24.0	2.6	4.8	436.41	433.70	11.70	11.69	37.3	37.1
Public Utilities	34.6	34.2	34.3	1.2	1.1	511.83	511.03	12.86	12.84	39.8	39.8
Communications	20.2	19.9	20.1	1.2	.0	468.07	468.47	11.88	11.89	39.4	39.4
Elec., Gas and Sanitary	14.5	14.3	14.1	1.1	2.7	564.60	561.78	14.01	13.94	40.3	40.3
Trade	460.9	452.9	433.2	1.8	6.4	228.91	225.15	7.53	7.48	30.4	30.1
Retail	345.6	339.4	323.2	1.8	6.9	183.02	180.79	6.49	6.48	28.2	27.9
General Merchandise	47.5	47.3	43.9	0.5	8.3	166.12	160.75	5.87	5.91	28.3	27.2
Food Stores	46.5	45.6	45.4	2.1	2.4	221.38	217.26	7.53	7.65	29.4	28.4
Automotive	36.5	35.7	34.3	2.2	6.4	317.32	314.04	8.53	8.33	37.2	37.7
Eating and Drinking	119.2	116.5	109.6	2.4	8.8	106.94	106.24	4.67	4.68	22.9	22.7
Wholesale	115.4	113.5	110.0	1.6	4.9	396.55	387.86	10.30	10.18	38.5	38.1
F.I.R.E.	106.1	105.5	101.8	0.6	4.2						
Finance	49.0	49.1	48.3	-0.1	1.3						
Insurance	38.0	37.7	35.9	0.8	5.7						
Real Estate	19.2	18.8	17.6	2.0	8.9						
Service Industries	410.9	415.0	395.1	-1.0	4.0						
Hotel and Lodging	25.1	23.4	22.6	7.3	11.1						
Business Services	69.0	67.4	61.9	2.3	11.4						
Health Services	128.5	135.6	134.0	-5.2	-4.1						
Private Education	20.2	24.7	19.5	-18.2	3.5						
Soc. Serv., Museums etc.	89.7	88.4	84.6	1.5	6.1						
Government	297.6	301.5	290.4	-1.3	2.5						
Federal	31.3	31.2	30.7	0.3	2.0						
State	70.7	76.0	68.6	-7.1	3.0						
Local	195.6	194.3	191.0	0.7	2.4						

[1] Totals may not add because of rounding.
[2] Includes Scientific Instruments and Miscellaneous Industries.

Labor Force Data: State, SMSAs, and Counties

Area or County	June, 1984 Prelim. Labor Force[1]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
State of Minnesota	2315349	143129	6.2
Metropolitan Areas			
Duluth/Superior (Duluth City Only)	37083	3484	9.4
Fargo/Moorhead (Clay County, MN Only)	28335	1591	5.6
Minneapolis/St. Paul SMSA[2]	1252425	63226	5.0
Rochester SMSA (Olmsted Co.)	60655	2692	4.4
St. Cloud SMSA[3]	83674	5973	7.1
Counties			
Aitkin	5810	871	15.0
Anoka	118658	6080	5.1
Becker	13608	1650	12.1
Beltrami	17444	1437	8.2
Benton	12881	893	6.9
Big Stone	4473	291	6.5
Blue Earth	30127	1456	4.8
Brown	16197	970	6.0
Carlton	12546	1338	10.7
Carver	22219	940	4.2
Cass	11995	1081	9.0
Chippewa	8514	502	5.9
Chisago	15504	733	4.7
Clay	28335	1591	5.6
Clearwater	4616	819	17.7
Cook	2701	250	9.3
Cottonwood	8594	784	9.1
Crow Wing	18897	1587	8.4
Dakota	116900	5405	4.6
Dodge	9070	660	7.3
Douglas	14812	849	5.7
Faribault	11710	689	5.9
Fillmore	14013	892	6.4
Freeborn	19151	1422	7.4
Goodhue	21837	1461	6.7
Grant	3885	211	5.4
Hennepin	570918	30185	5.3
Houston	11086	546	4.9
Hubbard	6142	728	11.9
Isanti	11198	805	7.2
Itasca	18014	2130	11.8
Jackson	3743	447	5.1
Kanabec	5999	621	10.4
Kandiyohi	19922	1123	5.6
Kittson	3761	330	8.8
Koochiching	8052	774	9.6
Lac qui Parle	6510	379	5.8
Lake	4563	701	15.4
Lake of the Woods	2144	184	8.6
Le Sueur	13096	1088	8.3
Lincoln	4578	275	6.0
Lyon	16950	907	5.4
McLeod	17999	1026	5.7
Mahnomen	3331	353	10.6
Marshall	7227	914	12.6
Martin	14994	909	6.1
Meeker	11559	1110	9.6
Mille Lacs	9397	775	8.2
Morrison	14235	1304	9.2
Mower	19066	1131	5.9
Murray	7002	476	6.8
Nicollet	15527	769	5.0
Nobles	13327	798	6.0
Norman	5233	350	6.7
Olmsted	60655	2692	4.4
Otter Tail	28367	2829	10.0
Pennington	6614	574	8.7
Pine	10585	974	9.2
Pipestone	6237	293	4.7
Polk	19084	1798	9.4
Pope	6225	377	6.1
Ramsey	278372	14279	5.1
Red Lake	2520	372	14.8
Redwood	11736	619	5.3
Renville	12847	974	7.6
Rice	25349	1808	7.1
Rock	6578	242	3.7
Roseau	6811	611	9.0
St. Louis (Inc. Duluth)	89605	9155	10.2
Scott	26365	1216	4.6
Sherburne	15439	1204	7.8
Sibley	9217	579	6.3
Stearns	55354	3876	7.0
Steele	18039	1037	5.7
Stevens	6485	296	4.6
Swift	7188	772	10.7
Todd	12788	948	7.4
Traverse	3220	158	4.9
Wabasha	10763	910	8.5
Wadena	5935	478	8.1
Waseca	9662	496	5.1
Washington	68062	2828	4.2
Watonwan	7380	554	7.5
Wilkin	4772	323	6.8
Winona	23871	1829	7.7
Wright	35427	1560	4.4
Yellow Medicine	8727	468	5.4

Technical Notes:

1/ Labor force data is computed according to BLS methodology. The method includes an adjustment to assure that the sum of the substate areas equals the separately estimated State total. This adjustment is Applied to all county and SMSA areas. County and area unemployment was multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.63, employment was multiplied by 1.03. For a more detailed explanation see the Review of Labor and Economic Conditions, Vol. 4, No. 4, (February 1978 issue), p. 29.

2/ Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright Counties.

3/ Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties.

Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Tables 1 and 2 provide data on persons who filed a claim for unemployment compensation in Minnesota during the month. Only those claiming benefits from the regular State program are represented since data on the characteristics of Federal employees and veterans are not available.

The total number of claimants for unemployment benefits fell by a relatively modest 1,472 or 4.9 percent in June. The June decline would have been larger if it were not for the nurses' strike which caused layoffs among other hospital workers. Over-the-month decreases in claimants occurred in all industries except finance-insurance-real estate, services and public administration. The June reductions among claimants in mining and construction were quite steep on a percentage basis. Over-the-year, the number of claimants dropped by 10,298 or 26.7 percent. Nearly 40 percent of the decline in claimants from a year ago was among claimants in manufacturing. There were also sizeable over-the-year decreases in claimants in the construction and trade industries.

Table 1. Distribution of Insured Unemployed, By Age and Sex, June 1984

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distributions		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	28300	54.8	100.0	100.0
Under 45	21174	56.0	76.6	72.7
Under 25	4502	57.7	16.8	14.9
25-34	10538	56.8	38.6	35.5
35-44	6134	53.5	21.2	22.3
45 and Over	7126	51.0	23.4	27.3
45-54	3942	50.1	12.7	15.4
55 and Over	3184	52.2	10.7	11.9

Table 2. Distribution of Insured Unemployed By Industry and Occupation, June 1984

Industry and Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term 1/ Unemployed	Women as Percent of Total
Total, All Industries	28300	100.0	20.3	46.0
Ag., For., Fish.	289	1.0	21.2	31.8
Mining	157	0.6	42.6	9.6
Construction	3289	11.6	22.7	5.0
Manufacturing	7425	26.2	21.7	39.4
Pub. Utilities	1288	4.6	19.4	25.0
Wholesale Trade	1764	6.2	24.4	32.0
Retail Trade	3472	12.3	27.7	50.5
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	918	3.2	28.1	59.2
Services	8704	30.8	14.1	69.3
Public Admin.	527	1.9	19.4	55.3
Inf. Not Available	467	1.6	3.1	40.6
Total, All Occupations	28300	100.0	20.3	46.0
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6226	22.0	16.9	59.7
Clerical	3920	13.9	21.6	84.5
Sales	1230	4.4	28.8	36.6
Services	2919	10.3	18.7	63.7
Farm., For., Fish.	238	0.8	16.0	16.9
Processing	1335	4.7	13.1	46.1
Machine Trades	1604	5.7	23.4	18.3
Benchwork	2413	8.5	25.5	60.1
Structural Work	4282	15.1	21.8	3.3
Misc.	3792	13.4	19.5	23.4
Inf. Not Available	341	1.2	12.0	66.0

1/ Long-Term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

Job Service Applicant Supply and Demand

Table 3 compares Job Service (J.S.) job applicants with the J.S. job openings that existed at the end of the month. These comparisons are expressed as supply/demand ratios. Other things being equal, the greater the ratio of applicants to openings, the greater the competition has been for work within that occupational category. To put these ratios into context, the reader must remember that not only do job seekers and employers in general find jobs or recruit workers through other means, but those interested in certain kinds of jobs are particularly unlikely to use the J.S. For example, workers seeking professional and Managerial jobs are least likely to use the J.S., whereas employers usually recruit construction workers through union halls and hire teachers directly. Thus, the main value of Table 3 is that it reflects, for broad occupational groups, the relative labor market conditions that those using the J.S. encountered when seeking work.

Table 3. Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand 1/

Occupation	Applicants (Supply) June 1984	Job Openings (Demand) June 1984	Supply/Demand Ratio	
			June 1984	June 1983
Total	113792	13856	8.2	16.7
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	13334	1470	9.1	26.2
Clerical	18701	2267	8.2	9.9
Sales	5002	1808	2.8	5.3
Dom. Services	2366	220	10.8	14.4
Other Services	16540	3057	5.4	13.3
Farm., Fish., For.	8225	346	23.8	39.3
Processing	2236	934	2.4	4.9
Machine Trades	6716	864	7.8	34.5
Benchwork	6820	768	8.9	41.3
Structural Work	14981	995	15.1	57.3
Mtr. Frght., Trans.	4579	455	10.1	47.8
Pkg. & Mat. Hndlg.	12847	610	21.1	17.1
Other	1445	62	23.3	50.2

1/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.